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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Released March 9, 1945

BAC

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MARCH 1, 1945

The 1945 season has opened with crop prospects rather better than average in most States, and with only limited areas seriously handicapped by weather conditions. A large area that includes the Ohio Valley and extends southwestward into northeastern Texas is suffering from excessive rains and local floods. Rains have delayed field work and the planting of early crops in much of the South but as yet this delay does not appear serious. Florida is about the only eastern State now in need of rain. There are some dry spots in eastern Oregon, southern New Mexico, Arizona, and other Mountain and Pacific Coast States, and preliminary surveys have indicated that supplies of water for irrigation may be below average in much of the Northwest, but only in limited areas does the shortage seem likely to seriously limit crop production.

Fruit trees started growth earlier than usual in the South and they are exposed to danger from late frosts. Up to the first of March, damage to fruit trees from winter freezes and spring frosts appears to have been unusually light in the principal fruit belts of the country but unusually cold weather from Montana south to Texas during the first week of March may have caused some damage. Estimates of citrus fruits now being picked show small increases in California navel oranges and Texas and Florida grapefruit. Including lemons, the total 1944-45 citrus crop will be about as large as the record crop of 1943-44 and prospects appear favorable for good production from the present bloom.

In the northeastern States heavy snows have interfered with outdoor work during the winter but grass and grain crops appear to have wintered in good shape so far. In the Southwest, soft fields resulting from the frequent rains have limited the use of the wheat fields for pastures in some areas but the moisture has improved yield prospects over a wide area. The northern Great Plains States have had a fairly dry winter but moisture reserves are not far from average.

The storm of early March which dropped temperature to 30 degrees below zero in Central Montana and to below freezing southward to the Mexican line may have caused some loss of livestock, but nearly the whole range area was favored by warm weather during February and was able to conserve adequate reserves of feed. Range prospects appear unusually good from Nebraska and Colorado southward, have improved in the Pacific Northwest, and appear average or better in most other States. As a result of the warm weather during February, milk and egg production increased more rapidly than usual during the month and on March 1 both milk production per cow and egg production per 100 hens were unusually high for the season.

Reports from various States show widespread demand for tractors and tractor equipment, milk cows, sows, tobacco land, wheat farms, and small farms near industrial areas. There is little demand for horses or stock sheep, and some sheep ranches are shifting to cattle. Both rail and truck transportation have been handicapped by bad weather and lack of manpower and equipment. Shortage of railroad cars and lack of drying capacity has restricted the movement of high moisture corn out of the western part of the Corn Belt, and shortages of hay have been developing in the Northeast. Farmers in some sections report increasing difficulty in securing needed repair parts for machinery but supplies of nearly all kinds of seeds are adequate and feeds are moving more freely than for some time. Throughout the country the reduced supply of labor is causing concern and

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necessitating readjustments on many farms. Some farms will be consolidated and some fields will be left untilled but nearly everywhere there appears to be a strong demand for productive land, a determination to carry on in spite of difficulties, and a fair degree of confidence in the outlook for this season.

CITRUS: A record United States orange crop of 105,338,000 boxes is estimated for 1944-45 compared with 103,056,000 boxes produced in 1943-44 and 85,149,000 boxes in 1942-43. Florida tangerine production is placed at 4,100,000 — a half million boxes more than last season but 100,000 less than harvested in 1942-43. Total grapefruit production is estimated at 51,191,000 boxes compared with the record large crop of 55,979,000 boxes of last season and 50,481,000 boxes produced in 1942-43. The prospective California lemon crop of 13,321,000 boxes is 21 percent above last year's production of 11,038,000 boxes but 11 percent below the 1942-43 crop of 14,940,000 boxes.

Florida temperatures during February were above normal and rainfall was deficient. Rain is badly needed in the citrus areas, especially since the trees are in bloom. Harvest of the Florida citrus crops continues well ahead of last year. More than nine-tenths of the early and midseason orange crop had been picked by March 1. Last year very few Valencias had been picked by March 1 but this year most packing houses had shifted to Valencias and about a fifth of the crop had been utilized by March 1. More than 18 million boxes of grapefruit had been harvested by March 1 compared with less than 16 million to March 1, 1944. Canning of grapefruit declined sharply during February and by the first of March canners were using less than 400,000 boxes a week compared with over a million a week the same time last year. Production of Early and Midseason oranges in Florida, estimated at 22,000,000 boxes, is 15 percent less than the record crop of last year. A record Valencia crop of 21,500,000 boxes is in prospect — 5 percent more than produced last year. Florida grapefruit is now estimated at 23,100,000 boxes — 25 percent less than last year's record crop.

Growing conditions in the "Lower Valley" of Texas continued excellent during February. In addition, groves have been given good care during the past two seasons. Trees carried a heavy bloom the latter part of February, which was about three weeks earlier than usual. Texas grapefruit production is now estimated at 21,000,000 boxes — an increase of 4 percent over the indication a month earlier and 19 percent above the crop of last season. To March 1, about 15 million boxes of grapefruit had been utilized, of which about 8 million were used fresh and about 7 million were processed. Texas oranges are estimated at 3,850,000 boxes compared with 3,550,000 boxes last season. About four-fifths of the crop had been utilized by March 1, practically all shipped fresh.

In Arizona, February growing conditions were favorable for citrus. Grapefruit production is placed at 3,800,000 boxes — 7 percent less than the record crop of last season. Less than half of the grapefruit had been harvested by March 1. Orange production is placed at 1,220,000 boxes compared with 1,100,000 boxes last year.

In California, conditions during February were mostly favorable for citrus crops. One brief wind period in February caused some injury to small lemons in localized areas. Production of Navel and Miscellaneous oranges is now estimated at 20,200,000 boxes — 4 percent above the February 1 estimate, but 4 percent less than produced last season. The crop of these varieties in northern and central California was, practically all harvested by March 1 and in the

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southern counties, harvest is progressing steadily. By March 1, a little more than 11 million boxes had been utilized from all areas. The California Valencia crop is forecast at 36,198,000 boxes -- 17 percent more than last year's production. The grapefruit crop for the Desert Valleys of California is placed at 1,316,000 boxes compared with 1,198,000 last season. The crop in the "other" areas (for summer harvest) is indicated to be 1,975,000 boxes compared with 1,991,000 last year.

MILK PRODUCTION: In February this year, the daily rate of milk production was above that of 1944, but because the month was 1 day shorter, production totaled 1 percent less than in February last year. Milk production on farms in the 28-day month is estimated at 8.5 billion pounds, the heaviest non-leap year production for February in records going back more than 15 years. Production per day, averaging 305 million pounds, was 2 percent above the previous record for the month in 1943. The daily amount of milk per capita at 2.19 pounds was less than in February of either 1942 or 1943, but higher than for the other years of record.

Mild temperatures, which averaged above the February normal nearly everywhere, helped toward speeding the seasonal upswing in milk flow. In some localities however, wet, stormy weather kept cows inside or limited the use of early pastures. Concentrated feeds were available in ample quantities and were apparently being supplied liberally to milk cows. From Ohio eastward through southern New England and some other local areas, hay was short in supply and was being fed sparingly to milk cows because of its high cost if purchased. In many West South Central and Western States, however, hay was more plentiful than a year earlier and somewhat lower in price. Milk cows were already obtaining some green feed from pastures in Southern States, where the mild weather favored early growth, and in areas where fall-sown grains were being grazed.

The seasonal upswing in milk flow during February was somewhat more rapid than usual. On March 1 production per cow was about 8 percent above the 1934-43 average for the date and 2 percent higher than a year earlier. Production was especially high in the Atlantic Coast and East North Central Regions, ranging in these areas from 8 to 13 percent above average and 5 to 7 percent higher than on March 1 last year. In New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri production per cow was record high for March 1. In the Western group of States, production per cow was 6 percent above the March 1 average for the 1934-43 period and slightly higher than last year. In the West North Central Region, where sub-normal temperatures prevailed toward the end of February, production per cow, although above average for March 1, was 2 percent lower than last year. In this area the percentage of milk cows in production was the lowest since 1928. In the South Central Region, where March 1 production per cow was likewise below a year ago, the percentage of cows milked was the lowest for the date in a record beginning with 1925.

For the country as a whole, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 13.99 pounds on March 1 this year, compared with 13.71 pounds for the same date of 1944 and a 1934-43 average 12.96 pounds for March 1. In those herds, 65.3 percent of all milk cows were reported being milked on the first of the month, the smallest percentage for the date since 1934 and the second lowest in 17 years.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 4,786,000,000 eggs in February. This was 11 percent less than the record production of February last year, but it was larger than the production in any other year. Egg production was down in all parts of the country, decreases ranging from 8 percent in the South Atlantic to 14 percent in the East North Central States, below February last year.

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Egg production per layer during February was 11.7 eggs, compared with 12.1 eggs a year ago and 9.4 eggs for the 10-year (1934-43) average. The rate of lay on February 1 was down considerably from a year earlier but as a result of more favorable weather during the latter part of the month the rate rose to a record level by March 1. The rate for the month was down in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic and South Central States where it was about the same as a year ago. Decreases in the rate ranged from 2 percent in the West to 6 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States.

Farm flocks averaged 409,331,000 layers in February -- 8 percent below February last year, but 22 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were down in all parts of the country -- 7 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central States, 8 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the South Atlantic and 10 percent in the South Central and Western States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 35.8 cents per dozen, compared with 41.0 cents a month earlier and 31.9 cents a year earlier. Chicken prices made about the usual seasonal increase during the month and on February 15 averaged 24.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 24.2 cents a month ago and 23.7 cents a year ago. The price of turkeys in mid-February was 33.9 cents per pound, after a seasonal drop of a half cent during the past month, compared with 32.0 cents a year earlier.

The poultry feed ration cost at February 15 prices was \$2.86 per 100 pounds, the same as in January, compared with \$2.95 a year ago and \$2.42 in February 1943.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships at February 15 prices were considerably more favorable than a year earlier and the 10-year average.

DECREASE IN SALE OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS IN 1944

Sales of chickens from farms in 1944 amounted to 2,266 million pounds, live weight -- 11 percent less than the record sales of 1943, but larger than the sales in any other year. Commercial broiler sales are not included in these estimates. A 20 percent smaller chicken crop in 1944 was mainly responsible for the decrease in sales.

Egg prices dropped 10.3 cents per dozen from mid-December 1943 to mid-January 1944, the beginning of a lower level of egg prices which carried throughout the year. Feed prices, however, continued to rise to the high point of the war period in April and May, 1944. With these less favorable conditions and record inventories of chickens on farms, cullings from flocks increased. During the first 5 months of 1944, actual pounds of chicken sold was larger each month except February than during the corresponding month in 1943, but was smaller during each of the last 7 months. Actual sales from January to May, inclusive, in 1944 were 4 percent larger than in 1943. During the last 7 months of the year, however, when the smaller crop of young chickens started to market, sales were 16 percent smaller than in 1943.

During the first 4 months of 1944, sales of chickens amounted to 17.7 percent of the year's total poundage, compared with 15.0 percent during the same period in 1943. Sales during the 4 months of heaviest marketings July - October inclusive made up 48.8 percent of the year's total. Compared with 50.5 percent in 1943. Fewer chickens reached the market in February than in any other month. The decrease in inventories in 1944 added about 287 million pounds of chickens to farm sales, or 13 percent of the total annual sales.

Of the total weight of chickens sold in 1944, 35 percent came from flocks in the West North Central States, 21 percent from the East North Central, 16 percent

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
Thousand boxes				
ORANGES:				
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,966	56,398
Navels & Misc. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	20,200
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,895	36,198
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	43,500
Early & Midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	22,000
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500
Texas, all 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	3,850
Arizona, all 2/	408	730	1,100	1,220
Louisiana, all 2/	273	340	240	370
5 States 3/	67,937	85,149	103,056	105,338
TANGERINES:				
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	4,100
All Oranges & Tangerines				
5 States 3/	70,557	89,349	106,656	109,438
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	23,100
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	8,600
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	14,500
Texas, all	10,392	17,510	17,710	21,000
Arizona, all	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,800
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,189	3,291
Desert Valleys	973	1,254	1,198	1,316
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	1,975
4 States 3/	32,858	50,481	55,979	51,191
LEMONS:				
California 3/	10,970	14,940	11,038	13,321
LIMES:				
Florida 3/	75	175	190	4/ 250

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ December 1 indicated production.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION OF FARMS, UNITED STATES

1934-43 Average, 1944, and 1945

Month	Monthly total			Daily average per capita		
	Average	1944	1945	1945	Average	1944
	1934-43			1944	1934-43	
	Million pounds		Pct.		Pounds	
January	7,838	8,651	8,892	103	1.94	2.03
February	7,469	8,612	8,528	1/ 99	2.03	2.16
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	15,307	17,263	17,420	100.9	1.98	2.09

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 2/

State	March 1			State	March 1		
and	Average:			and	Average:		
Division	1934-43:	1944	1945	Division	1934-43:	1944	1945
	Pounds				Pounds		
Me.	12.5	13.3	13.8	Md.	14.0	14.0	15.4
N.H.	14.3	14.1	16.0	Va.	9.8	10.2	11.6
Vt.	13.9	13.8	15.0	W.Va.	8.5	9.6	9.6
Mass.	17.2	16.9	15.9	N.C.	10.2	10.9	10.9
Conn.	17.0	18.6	17.6	S.C.	9.4	10.6	9.7
N.Y.	16.4	16.9	18.5	Ga.	8.1	7.9	8.8
N.J.	19.9	18.8	19.9	S.Atl.	9.95	10.51	11.21
Pa.	16.5	16.5	17.6	Ky.	9.3	10.0	9.9
N.Atl.	16.29	16.45	17.68	Tenn.	8.4	9.6	9.2
Ohio	14.3	14.5	15.4	Ala.	7.4	8.1	7.9
Ind.	13.0	13.7	14.1	Miss.	6.0	6.4	6.6
Ill.	14.4	14.8	15.7	Ark.	7.0	7.3	6.9
Mich.	16.7	17.0	17.5	Okla.	9.2	9.8	9.9
Wis.	16.2	17.5	18.5	Tex.	7.9	7.8	7.9
E.N.Cent.	15.21	15.94	16.70	S.Cent.	8.08	8.76	8.56
Minn.	17.2	17.9	18.1	Mont.	12.2	14.3	14.7
Iowa	14.5	16.2	16.0	Idaho	15.7	16.0	16.7
Mo.	8.6	9.8	10.0	Wyo.	11.5	15.0	14.9
N.Dak.	12.1	13.8	13.0	Colo.	13.2	14.8	14.6
S.Dak.	10.8	12.0	11.6	Wash.	16.0	16.2	16.7
Nebr.	12.8	13.7	13.4	Oreg.	14.1	14.0	13.3
Kans.	13.3	14.3	13.7	Calif.	18.0	16.4	17.6
W.N.Cent.	13.24	14.38	14.08	West.	14.65	15.40	15.58
				U. S.	12.96	13.71	13.99

1/ Comparison influenced by 1944 being leap year. On a daily basis production in February 1945 was 103 percent of February 1944.

2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on :		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	: hand during February:		100 layers		: During February: 2 mos. - Jan. & Feb.			
Division:	1944 1/	1945	1944 1/	1945	1944 1/	1945	1944 1/	1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,372	2,249	1,618	1,495	38	34	77	70
N.H.	2,080	2,086	1,723	1,526	36	32	70	65
Vt.	1,076	1,034	1,569	1,512	17	16	34	33
Mass.	5,420	5,204	1,717	1,646	93	86	183	178
R.I.	458	440	1,610	1,548	7	7	14	14
Conn.	2,865	2,740	1,569	1,523	45	42	88	91
N.Y.	13,968	12,934	1,514	1,400	211	181	415	359
N.J.	6,834	6,437	1,424	1,355	97	87	186	177
Pa.	18,838	17,236	1,380	1,294	260	223	497	445
N.Atl.	53,941	50,360	1,491	1,406	804	708	1,564	1,432
Ohio	20,752	19,028	1,305	1,349	271	238	508	454
Ind.	15,025	13,598	1,334	1,207	200	164	373	306
Ill.	22,497	20,554	1,204	1,123	271	231	496	428
Mich.	12,515	11,652	1,311	1,215	164	142	309	271
Wis.	17,165	16,268	1,311	1,240	225	202	435	402
E.M.Cent.	87,954	81,100	1,286	1,205	1,131	977	2,121	1,861
Minn.	26,353	25,398	1,351	1,305	356	331	688	656
Iowa	34,486	32,297	1,201	1,159	414	374	761	702
Mo.	24,120	21,315	1,212	1,142	292	243	518	424
N.Dak.	5,731	5,516	1,047	924	60	51	111	94
S.Dak.	9,376	8,538	1,030	1,014	97	87	175	156
Nebr.	15,852	15,122	1,218	1,207	193	183	354	338
Kans.	17,265	15,928	1,276	1,182	220	188	396	345
W.M.Cent.	133,183	124,114	1,225	1,174	1,632	1,457	3,003	2,715
Del.	940	869	1,322	1,271	12	11	22	21
Md.	3,286	3,180	1,230	1,170	40	37	74	69
Va.	8,362	7,872	1,160	1,187	97	93	176	170
W.Va.	4,050	3,290	1,148	1,095	46	36	85	66
N.C.	10,966	10,024	864	902	95	90	160	157
S.C.	4,012	3,686	853	829	34	31	56	52
Ga.	6,834	6,216	858	876	59	54	101	93
Fla.	1,771	1,629	1,172	1,120	21	18	37	32
S.Atl.	40,221	36,766	1,004	1,006	404	370	711	660
Ky.	10,830	9,638	1,137	1,092	123	105	215	187
Tenn.	10,336	9,713	1,056	986	112	96	193	165
Ala.	7,303	6,146	847	874	62	54	102	91
Miss.	7,236	6,866	757	764	55	52	91	85
Ark.	7,998	6,909	800	790	64	55	100	88
La.	4,281	3,937	783	778	34	31	53	50
Okla.	12,957	11,824	1,238	1,198	160	142	275	253
Tex.	30,040	27,097	1,024	1,064	308	288	508	487
S.Cent.	91,311	82,130	1,005	1,002	918	823	1,537	1,406
Mont.	2,084	1,951	1,031	1,036	22	20	41	38
Idaho	2,485	1,949	1,206	1,249	30	24	56	47
Wyo.	863	690	1,027	1,019	9	7	17	13
Colo.	4,072	3,311	1,082	1,109	44	37	78	66
N.Mex.	1,278	998	1,082	1,109	14	11	24	20
Ariz.	526	451	1,406	1,280	7	6	13	11
Utah	2,422	2,379	1,241	1,288	30	31	56	60
Nev.	283	273	1,224	1,204	3	3	6	6
Wash.	5,867	5,860	1,444	1,428	85	84	164	167
Oreg.	3,237	3,155	1,392	1,380	45	44	86	85
Calif.	15,472	13,844	1,421	1,327	220	184	405	345
West.	38,589	34,861	1,319	1,294	509	451	946	858
U.S.	445,199	409,331	1,212	1,169	5,398	4,786	9,882	8,932

1/ Revised.

from the North Atlantic, 14 percent from the South Central, 8 percent from the South Atlantic, and 6 percent from the Western States. Of the number of chickens sold in 1944, half were young chickens with an average live weight of 3.6 pounds, and half were fowl and roosters with an average live weight of 5.1 pounds. The average weight of all chickens sold was 4.4 pounds, compared with 4.2 pounds in 1943.

Chicken sales in the Southern States are more uniform throughout the year than in other parts of the country and Southern farmers raise relatively more young birds for meat, in addition to pullets for laying flock replacements, than do farmers in the North.

Fowl marketings in volume began earlier in 1944 because of the heavy early culling of big inventories. Marketings of young chickens in the fall were lighter because of a short crop of chickens raised. This distribution of marketings had a tendency to shift a larger percentage of sales to the early months of the year and distribute sales more uniformly throughout the year.

SALE OF CHICKENS FROM FARMS 1/

Area and year		Percent of total pounds sold during year											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N. Atl.	1943	4.3	4.1	5.3	6.3	7.0	9.5	11.0	10.9	11.7	11.5	9.9	8.5
	1944	4.9	4.5	6.3	6.4	7.6	9.7	10.2	9.8	11.8	11.2	9.7	7.9
E.N.C.	1943	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.1	4.8	7.9	10.9	12.5	16.8	15.1	12.8	8.1
	1944	4.6	3.0	3.7	3.5	6.5	9.4	10.1	13.3	12.5	15.7	10.5	7.2
W.N.C.	1943	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.2	4.4	7.2	11.0	12.7	16.3	18.7	13.9	7.6
	1944	3.3	1.6	1.5	2.3	5.7	9.0	11.1	14.4	16.4	17.2	11.3	6.2
S. Atl.	1943	4.9	6.6	8.1	6.6	8.6	10.1	9.8	9.6	10.3	8.9	9.5	7.0
	1944	6.1	6.7	9.4	9.1	9.0	10.1	9.3	9.4	8.8	7.6	7.9	6.6
S. Cent.	1943	4.7	4.1	6.0	7.4	9.9	12.1	11.4	10.4	9.7	8.4	7.8	8.1
	1944	6.0	5.1	7.6	9.4	10.3	11.3	10.9	9.3	8.8	8.3	6.8	6.2
West.	1943	3.1	3.2	4.6	6.1	6.8	10.1	12.5	13.1	12.9	11.0	9.4	7.2
	1944	5.2	5.1	6.0	7.4	8.6	9.2	10.7	11.4	11.3	10.3	8.1	6.7
U. S.	1943	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.5	6.3	9.0	11.1	11.9	13.9	13.6	11.3	7.9
	1944	4.6	3.5	4.5	5.1	7.3	9.6	10.5	12.1	12.8	13.4	9.8	6.8

1/ Excluding commercial broilers.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HAY FED TO MILK COWS: Value per Ton as Reported by Dairy Correspondents February 1, 1944-45 and Distribution of 1945 Reports by Type and Kind

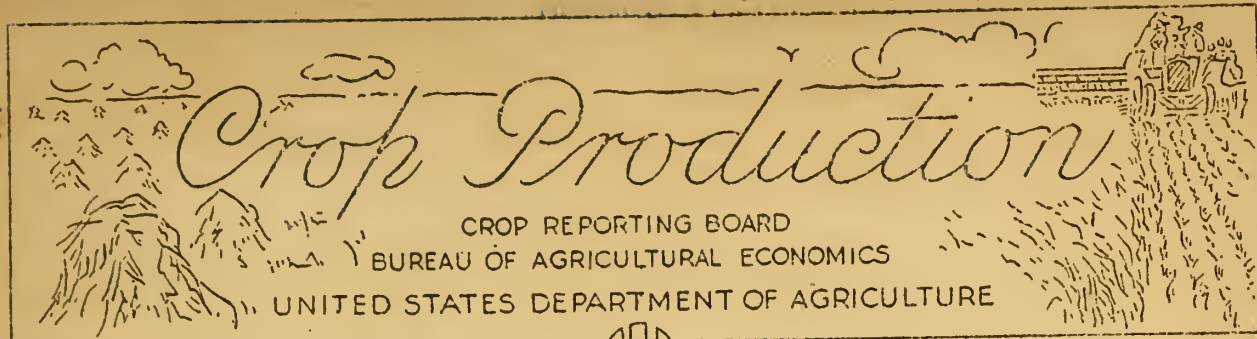
State	Value per ton 1/		Reports on baled hay as % of all reports Feb. 1, 1945	Frequency of reports by kind of hay February 1, 1945			
	Feb. 1, 1944	Feb. 1, 1945		Alfalfa	Clover, Clotim or Lespedeza	Soybean, Cowpea or Peanut	Other 2/
	Dollars		Percent	Percentage of total reports			
Me., N. H., Vt.	16.00	25.50	28	8	36	-	56
Mass., R. I., Conn.	25.50	38.00	42	16	29	-	55
New York	16.00	21.50	2	6	31	1	62
New Jersey	31.50	37.50	41	26	27	5	42
Pennsylvania	22.00	26.00	18	13	46	-	41
North Atlantic	19.12	25.43	15	10	36	1	53
Ohio	20.00	24.00	16	12	60	10	18
Indiana	21.00	25.00	24	19	48	18	15
Illinois	24.00	23.50	39	20	32	7	41
Michigan	19.00	21.50	8	23	24	2	51
Wisconsin	15.00	19.50	3	21	33	-	46
East North Central	18.69	21.88	14	19	40	7	34
Minnesota	13.50	14.50	6	23	17	1	59
Iowa	15.50	18.00	18	40	53	5	2
Missouri	22.00	20.50	36	20	51	11	18
North Dakota	7.00	8.00	1	25	3	-	72
South Dakota	10.00	9.00	7	44	-	-	56
Nebraska	17.50	14.00	7	60	-	-	40
Kansas	19.00	15.00	26	50	6	-	44
West North Central	15.14	14.96	14	36	25	3	36
Del., Md.	25.00	32.00	18	23	49	21	7
Virginia	27.00	35.00	25	24	54	14	8
West Virginia	25.00	31.50	11	5	39	6	50
North Carolina	27.00	31.00	23	2	50	34	14
S. C., Ga., Fla.	29.50	35.00	51	6	32	46	16
South Atlantic	27.17	32.76	27	13	45	23	19
Kentucky	26.50	30.50	39	37	41	14	8
Tennessee	31.50	34.00	32	37	49	12	2
Alabama	27.50	28.00	54	-	26	53	21
Mississippi	27.50	26.00	43	8	44	27	21
Arkansas	26.00	24.00	55	11	46	14	29
Louisiana	31.00	29.00	56	20	15	5	60
Oklahoma	24.00	17.50	59	38	6	10	46
Texas	22.50	21.00	60	8	-	16	76
South Central	26.15	25.45	49	24	24	15	37
Montana	14.50	14.50	6	47	7	-	46
Idaho	18.50	19.50	7	78	13	-	9
Wyoming	16.00	16.00	15	71	-	-	29
Colorado	18.00	17.50	15	52	8	-	40
Arizona	26.00	24.50	67	83	-	-	17
Utah	20.00	20.00	7	82	8	-	10
Washington	26.50	25.50	19	27	44	-	29
Oregon	24.00	23.50	19	24	30	-	46
California	24.50	25.50	53	72	7	-	21
West	22.58	23.56	32	53	19	-	28
UNITED STATES	19.63	21.92	21	27	30	7	36

1/ Averages of reports from farmers in reply to the question: "What is the value per ton of the hay being fed to milk cows on your farm? (If feeding purchased hay, report delivered cost; if feeding home-grown hay, estimate the price it would bring at your farm; if feeding both home-grown and purchased, give your best estimate of the average value)". State values were rounded to the nearest half dollar.

2/ About two-thirds of "other" hay reports represent mixed hays containing some of kinds listed at left.

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MAR 12 1945



Release: March 20, 1945



3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS FOR 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States, on the indicated acreages of certain crops in 1945, based upon reports from farmers in all parts of the country on or about March 1 regarding their acreage plans for the 1945 season.

The acreages for 1945 are interpretations of reports from growers and are based on past relationships between such reports and acreages actually planted.

The purpose of this report is to assist growers generally in making such further changes in their acreage plans as may appear desirable. The acreages actually planted in 1945 may turn out to be larger or smaller than indicated, by reason of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions, the agricultural program, and the effect of this report itself upon farmers' actions.

C R O P	P L A N T E D A C R E A G E S			
	Average		Indicated	
	1934-43	1944	1945	pct. of 1944
	T h o u s a n d s			Percent
Corn, all,	94,972	98,722	95,778	97.0
All spring wheat	19,397	19,335	19,008	98.3
Durum,	2,832	2,160	2,017	93.4
Other spring	16,565	17,175	16,991	98.9
Oats	40,961	42,983	46,555	108.3
Barley	14,711	14,300	12,285	85.9
Flaxseed	2,915	3,052	4,175	136.8
Rice	1,120	1,482	1,507	101.7
Sorghums for all purposes, .	16,435	18,212	16,285	89.4
Potatoes	3,130	3,010	2,893	96.1
Sweetpotatoes,	801	777	715	92.0
Tobacco 1/	1,505	1,712	1,782	104.1
Beans, dry edible,	2,068	2,228	1,971	88.5
Peas, dry field,	375	727	427	58.7
Soybeans, 2/	9,120	13,564	13,236	97.6
Cowpeas 2/	3,140	1,665	1,500	90.1
Peanuts 2/	2,740	4,012	3,923	97.8
Tame hay 1/	57,556	59,547	59,487	99.9
Sugar beets	884	639	768	120.2

1/ Acreage harvested.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

APPROVED:

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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS, MARCH 1945

A near-record acreage of principal crops, about equal to the total acreage grown last season, is to be expected this year if the weather permits farmers to carry out their plans as reported in March to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Plans for substantial reductions in crop acreages are reported by farmers in a large southern area extending across half a dozen States from South Carolina to Louisiana and Arkansas, and nominal reductions in a dozen other States are indicated. On the other hand, small increases are planned in a number of States, mostly on the Pacific Coast or in northern or central areas where acreages were reduced last year by wet weather and floods at planting time or by the dry summer which reduced the acreage of hay that could be cut. In acreage the reported reductions nearly offset the increases, but this may not be true of production because the greatest reductions in acreage seem likely to be in some of the least productive areas. Present indications are that the really productive land will be closely utilized in all States, and production prospects appear better than usual for this time of year. Fruits have started to bloom too early for safety, and no information is available regarding cotton, but if growing conditions are average, the total output of other crops could equal the excellent showing made last year.

If farmers carry out their March plans about as they usually do, there will be substantial increases in the acreage planted to several crops where increases are especially needed to meet the war situation. Thus indications in early March (before the full effect of the organized effort to increase flax plantings could be effective) show that farmers were then planning to increase the acreage of flaxseed more than a third, or from about 3 million to more than 4 million acres. Farmers were also planning to increase the acreage in sugar beets about 20 percent. Other increases indicated include over 3½ million acres of oats—8 percent, tobacco more than 4 percent, and rice nearly 2 percent. The March reports also tend to support the December indications of an increase of about 5 million acres or 12 percent in the acreage of winter wheat to be harvested. According to the reported plans, the increases in these crops would be nearly offset by decreases in the acreage of other crops. The most important reductions are 3 million acres or 3 percent in corn, 2 million acres or 14 percent in barley, and nearly 2 million acres or 10 percent in sorghums. Decreases planned for less important crops include dry peas 41 percent, dry beans 12 percent, cowpeas 10 percent, sweetpotatoes 8 percent, potatoes 4 percent, soybeans, peanuts, and spring wheat each 2 percent. The acreage of rye to be left for harvest now seems likely to be less than was harvested last year. The total acreage of commercial vegetables seems likely to be only slightly lower than in 1944 and the acreage of crops cut for hay will probably be almost the same as last year. Although no information regarding the acreage of cotton to be planted may be secured, and it is too early to determine the acreages of wild hay, seeds, and some other crops, the reports received are adequate to show that farmers are having increasing difficulty in maintaining a full acreage in crops. Substantial further increases comparable to those of the last few years are not to be expected until additional manpower or machinery becomes available.

The comments of producers show why some of these changes in acreage are being made. The will to increase production is there but the means are lacking. Some are cutting back because their boys have been called or expect to be called for military service. The older men cannot carry the overload. They are also less skilled at repairing the power equipment, and parts and services are harder to secure. Few of the men who could formerly be called to help on the farms in emergencies are now available and most farmers feel compelled to shift to a combination

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

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as of

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March 1, 1945

of crops and livestock which will spread the work, with no peak loads greater than they and their family groups can handle. This is an individual problem that each farmer must solve for himself but in many cases it means a return towards customary cropping practices where these have been disturbed by weather conditions, by acreage restrictions, or by efforts to raise new crops needed by war conditions. Labor shortages are probably the chief explanation for the expected decreases in sweetpotatoes, beans, peanuts, and some vegetables. On the other hand, with many States reporting some corn still in the fields, part of the increase in oats now planned is by farmers who have had more corn than they could handle. With some grain sorghums standing in the field through the winter, the substitution of winter wheat for sorghums in the Southwest was in part to adjust labor requirements and in part to take advantage of favorable planting conditions last fall. The call for an increase in flax accounts for the small decrease in spring wheat and for part of the decrease in barley. Barley is also being replaced in some areas by the new high-yielding varieties of oats.

Rapid increases in farm wage rates with no increase in freight rates are tending to shift centers of production to areas where the crops can be grown with the least labor. Thus the acreage of potatoes is increasing in most States where the yield is high and decreasing where yields have been low. If farmers in each State grow the acreage of potatoes now planned for this season and secure yields equal to the 10-year (1934-43) average in their States, the average yield in the U. S. this year would be 132 bushels per acre planted instead of the 120 bushels average actually secured in those years. The acreage reports for corn show signs of a similar shift this year, for they show $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acre reduction planned in 10 Southern and Great Plains States where the 1940-44 yield per acre planted was less than 17 bushels and an even greater reduction in other States which had less than the U. S. average yield during those years. It is significant that some southern areas report a shortage of tenants for 1 mule farms. On the other hand, returns from tobacco have been high enough to hold a full acreage. Also, efforts to supply imported or prisoner of war labor seem likely to permit partial recovery from the very low acreage in sugar beets during the last 2 years.

Although it is best not to count on either a larger acreage of crops than was grown last year or an equally favorable growing season, production prospects appear quite generally favorable. Winter precipitation has been inadequate in parts of Oregon and there are dry spots in most of the Mountain and Pacific States, but in the western half of the country as a whole moisture conditions appear definitely better than average. In much of the South field work has been retarded by excessive rains, and the movement of workers from the farms is reducing both the number of farms in operation and the acreage of crops that can be grown. However, the continued liberal use of fertilizer will help to maintain yields and possibly production. In the Corn Belt farmers are planning to make some shifts between crops, but if weather permits, they will make some increases in the total acreage in crops, will utilize closely all productive land, and make further increases in hybrid corn and improved varieties of oats.

There does not appear to be any large area in the country where farmers are seriously handicapped by weather conditions, finances, shortages of seed or shortages of feed. Tractors are being substituted for horses as fast as machines can be made available. Wartime difficulties, including delays in transportation, and shortages of manpower, equipment, and some supplies, tend to limit expansion but present conditions would permit another year of big crops if future weather conditions permit.

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CORN: The Nation's cornfield will be 95,778,000 acres in extent in 1945, it is estimated from farmers' expressed intentions as of March 1. This means about 3 million acres, or 3 percent, less to cultivate than in 1944, and one million acres less than in 1943, but 800,000 acres more than the average for the 10-years 1934-43. Substantial acreage decreases from the 1944 level are indicated in Southern and Western States, but only minor decreases in the major corn producing area of the North Central States and in the Northeast.

With livestock numbers significantly lower than a year ago and large stocks of the 1944 feed crops still on farms, the demand for corn has been eased considerably. This allows farmers, with their continuing labor shortage, to shift to crops which has much lower labor requirements. In the South oats, and in the West barley, produce more feed with less labor per acre than corn. The increased acreage of winter wheat, with present prospects for relatively light abandonment, decreases the acreage which may be replanted to corn when wheat is abandoned, as is the custom especially in the southern Great Plains States. Flax, for which incentive and insurance programs are in operation, is competing for acreage in the West North Central section. Increased use of hybrids, with their higher yielding qualities, is expected to offset acreage decreases to some extent.

Prospective plantings of 61,797,000 acres in the North Central States are about one percent less than the 1944 planted acreage. Southern Corn Belt States from Ohio to Nebraska and Kansas account for decreases of 1 to 8 percent, which more than offset increases in the Lake States and South Dakota. Less livestock and an easier feed supply situation allow farmers in the area from Ohio to Missouri to hedge towards oats, with a chance to plant corn later if weather does not permit the full seeding of oats. In Kansas and Nebraska the larger wheat acreage reduces the acreage available for corn. Requirements for feed in the dairy sections are factors in the increased corn acreage in the Lake States.

In the North Atlantic States, where feed grains are in strong demand, expected plantings are at the same level as in 1944, except for a one percent decrease in Pennsylvania. Of the South Atlantic States, only Florida shows an increase, one percent; decreases in acreage to be planted to corn in the other States range from 2 percent in Delaware to 8 percent in Virginia. Less livestock and better returns from grains are factors in this area. In the South Central States, decreases run from 5 percent in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama through 8 percent in Oklahoma and Texas, to as much as 15 percent in Arkansas, for much the same reasons. In the West, Wyoming and Utah plan increases, but in most other States planned reductions range from 5 percent to as much as 15 percent in several States, including Colorado which has over half of the Western corn acreage. In most of this area corn has heavy competition from other crops, such as wheat in Colorado, barley in Montana and other States, where the season is short for corn, and from vegetables in the Pacific area.

Abandonment of corn acreage has averaged less than 2 percent in the past 5 years and 3.8 percent for 1934-43 which includes 2 drought years. The range has been from 1.3 percent in 1929 to 8.6 percent in 1936. Assuming abandonment in 1945 might reach the recent 5-year (1940-44) average, and current conditions indicate it may be no higher, the acreage of corn for harvest from the intended acreage would be about 94 million acres. This harvested acreage would exceed that of each year since 1933, with the exceptions of 1944, 1943 and 1935.

Hybrids seem certain to continue their growth in popularity, because of the favorable experience with yields from hybrid seed in recent years. Their contribution was particularly noteworthy in the droughty areas last year. Most of the expansion of hybrid acreage must necessarily be into irrigated areas of the West

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

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and lower yielding areas bordering the main Corn Belt, in which the saturation point has nearly been attained. Supplies of hybrid seed appear adequate. More than 57 percent of the 1944 acreage was planted to hybrids and it is reasonable to expect that the proportion will be higher this year.

The period 1940-44 represents better than average growing conditions, but would be a minimum indication of the influence of hybrids on corn yields in 1945. Assuming that the combination of all such factors in 1945 might result in yields, by States, equal to the 1940-44 average, probable production of corn for all purposes (grain, silage, hogging, fodder, etc.) would reach 3,120 million bushels. Such a crop would be the third largest of record and only about 3 percent less than in 1944. Maintaining the acreage near the top level in the Corn Belt, with most of the reduction in lower yielding areas, tends to raise the prospective yield per acre above the 1940-44 average for the country as a whole.

WHEAT: The intended plantings of all spring wheat, at 19,008,000 acres, indicate a reduction of about 2 percent from both the 19,335,000 acres planted last year, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 19,397,000 acres. This indicated all spring wheat acreage, combined with last December's estimate of $49\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of winter wheat seeded last fall, gives a 1945 seeded acreage of all wheat of 68,597,000 acres. This is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent above the 65,684,000 acres of all wheat seeded for the 1944 crop.

The intentions of farmers to plant a slightly smaller acreage of spring wheat than a year ago appears to be attributable to several causes. The total spring wheat acreage was increased 2 million acres a year ago, which minimized the opportunity for an increase this year. The favorable moisture situation last fall and winter enabled farmers to seed the intended winter wheat acreage -- in some cases to exceed it -- and bring the acreage through the winter with a minimum loss. These factors held the increase in spring wheat plantings within a moderate range in Colorado and the Pacific Northwest -- where both winter and spring wheat are grown. The intended spring wheat acreage is substantially reduced in the main spring wheat States, except North Dakota. There is evidence that flaxseed, expanded under Crop Insurance and the incentive program, will compete with spring wheat for use of the land in the main spring wheat area.

The prospective acreage of durum wheat, at 2,017,000 acres, is 7 percent under the 2,160,000 acres planted last year, and continues the decline of recent years. This reflects the competition of both flaxseed and other spring wheat for the acreage, and the less satisfactory returns from durum wheat in recent years. The intended 16,991,000 acres of other spring wheat, only slightly lower than last year, is determined largely by the acreage in North Dakota where a moderate increase about offsets declines in other principal hard red spring wheat States. The moisture situation thus far this spring is not a limiting factor to the projected plantings of spring wheat, except in Wyoming, where dry conditions have continued since last fall.

If the prospective all spring wheat acreage is realized and yields per planted acre this year, by States, approximate those for 1937-42, production would be about 241 million bushels. Combining this probable production with the estimate of 762 million bushels of winter wheat made last December, the indicated production of all wheat this year would be approximately 1,003 million bushels. This would be 7 percent less than the record crop of last year but would be the Nation's third largest wheat crop.

OATS: A record-breaking oats acreage appears in prospect for 1945. The indicated 46,555,000 acres is 2 percent larger than the previous record set in 1932. Such an acreage would exceed that planted for the 1944 crop by 8 percent, and the 10-year average by nearly 14 percent.

Compared with 1944, increases in oats acreage are expected in 30 states, decreases in 14, and no change in 4. In the Eastern part of the country, declines are reported for Maryland and Maine. Kansas expects to plant 8 percent less and Oklahoma 7 percent less. Reductions are reported for all Western States except Wyoming, where an 8 percent increase is planned. The net increase in oats acreage of 8 percent that is expected for the country as a whole arises from a 10 percent gain in the 30 States for which greater acreages are intended. In these States 4 million acres more will go into oats this year than last, largely displacing other crops.

Further distribution and use of rust resistant and high yielding varieties and strains of oats are encouraging the expansion in oats acreage. The production of feed with less labor and equipment per unit of production is a strong contributing factor in the increased acreage. There would probably have been an increase in oats acreage even if the large acreage intended last year had been attained. Owing to the unfavorable planting season last spring in many of the more important oats producing states, the intended acreage of this crop was not realized. As a result the 8 percent increase in acreage indicated for 1945, if obtained, would be the greatest change, either up or down, in the 16 years of the planted acreage record.

Prospective plantings this year, compared with last, are greater in all groups of States except the West, where a 5 percent decline is indicated. Increases are indicated at 4 percent in the North Atlantic group. About 10 percent in the East North Central and West North Central States, and 8 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central States. The winter has been unfavorable for plowing in Kansas and Oklahoma where wet fields have delayed planting this year. In some sections of the Western States feed carryover has been large enough that food crops are offering more competition for oats. Other feed grains appear to be displacing some oats acreage in limited sections, especially barley in Montana and sorghums in New Mexico; these crops are better adapted locally than oats.

Production in 1945 may reach 1,358 million bushels if the yield per planted acre equals, by States, the 1940-44 average. This would be about one-sixth more oats than in 1944 and more than a fourth above the 1934-43 average.

BARLEY: The prospective 1945 acreage of barley planted and to be planted is below that planted in any year since 1938. A total of 12,285,000 acres planted in the fall of 1944 and intended to be planted this spring compares with the 14,300,000 acres planted for the 1944 season and the record plantings of 19,536,000 acres for the 1942 crop. If intentions are fulfilled, the acreage planted to barley will be about 14 percent below that planted in the 1944 season. A material decline from last year in barley acreage is indicated in the Corn Belt and Great Plains States where most of the acreage is grown. Increases in acreage are indicated for most Western, South Central, and Atlantic States where barley produces required feed with less labor outlay than other feed grains.

The sharp decline in barley acreage can be largely accounted for by a slackening demand for feed grains, because lower livestock numbers on farms and shifting of barley acreage to more advantageous or profitable crops. Also, during recent years barley yields often have been unsatisfactory because of disease and insect damage, as well as unfavorable weather. Some of the increase from 1938 to 1942 was the result of substituting barley for wheat.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 20, 1945

as of:
March 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The restrictions on wheat acreage were removed in 1943. New disease-resisting high yielding varieties of oats have been developed in recent years which have made oats production more desirable than barley production in many areas.

If acreage intentions are fulfilled, and yields per planted acre, by States, equal to the post-drought 6-year (1937-42) period are attained, barley production this year will amount to about 243 million bushels -- the smallest crop since 1937.

FLAXSEED: Prospective plantings of flaxseed in 1945 are indicated at 4,175,000 acres, the fourth largest acreage of record. This would be 37 percent more than the 1944 planted acreage and 43 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. However, this acreage would still be considerably below the record plantings of 6,299,000 acres in 1943. In the North Central States, where 86 percent of the total acreage is expected this year, and where 83 percent of the total acreage was grown last year, the intended acreage is 42 percent above a year ago. North Dakota, with an estimated increase of 60 percent over last year, shows the greatest acreage gain, while the other top-ranking States of Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana and Kansas indicate increases ranging from 30 to 50 percent. California shows a 28 percent reduction; Oklahoma, Arizona, and Illinois also show lower acreages. In general, sharp increases are expected in the major producing area comprising the Dakotas and adjoining States, while reductions are indicated for the Southwest with the exception of Texas, where the acreage is expected to be two-thirds larger than in 1944.

The increase in acreage can be attributed largely to the AAA incentive payment and insurance programs. These will enable farmers to use flax as an alternate crop on land that would otherwise be planted to wheat and other small grains. Weather conditions and other factors between now and planting time could affect the final acreage planted to a greater extent than most other spring sown crops, since much of the flax will not be planted until late April and May in many of the larger producing States.

If the average flaxseed yields, by States, for the 6-year (1937-42) period are secured in 1945 a crop of about 30,000,000 bushels would be produced. This would be nearly a third larger than the 1944 production, but about 40 percent below the record crop produced in 1943.

RICE: Another near-record acreage of rice is indicated for 1945, if growers realize their reported intentions, which are interpreted at a total of 1,507,000 acres. This acreage exceeds that of 1944 by less than 2 percent, but would be a third larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 1,120,000 acres. The record acreage was 1,513,000 acres planted in 1943. Good prices, good yields last year, and a favorable season in most areas for preparing fields this spring, have been factors in the intentions to increase the rice acreage.

An increase of 19,000 acres, equivalent to 7 percent of the 1944 acreage, is in prospect in Arkansas, where a large new rice area is being expanded. In Texas, increased acreage in the southern portion of the rice area is expected to more than offset lower acreage than in 1944 in the central portion, if labor and machinery are available. Planting has already begun. The Louisiana prospective acreage is 1 percent below the 1944 acreage, with favorable spring weather following an ideal harvest with good yields in 1944 tending to influence growers to hold up toward their previously expanded acreage level. No change in acreage is anticipated in California, where water supplies are ample and weather conditions have permitted early and thorough preparation of fields.

Production in 1945 may be expected to reach about 71 million bushels, if State yields per planted acre should equal the 1939-44 average.

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ALL SORGHUMS: A sharp decline is in prospect in the acreage of sorghums to be planted for all purposes, which will lower the total for 1945 well below that for most recent years. Farmers' present plans are interpreted at 16,285,000 acres, which is 11 percent less than in 1944 and about one percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average. Of the past 6 years, only in 1942 has the all-sorghum acreage been lower.

The indicated decline in sorghum acreage is rather general. Only in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arizona are increases indicated. The major sorghum producing Great Plains States uniformly show sharp decreases in prospective acreages, and these dominate the national total. A major factor in this trend appears to be the relatively good condition and prospects for winter wheat, which may result in less than usual abandonment of wheat acreage. In years of heavy loss this abandoned acreage is often replanted to sorghums, but it now appears that little of such acreage will be available for sorghums this year. The ample supply of roughage in the sorghum area also is a factor in reduction of the acreage to be planted with forage varieties. Texas continues to dominate the sorghum situation with 47 percent of the total, its 7,632,000 acres of sorghum exceeding the 1944 cotton acreage for the State. Development of varieties adapted to harvesting by combines has reduced the labor requirements of the crop, and has led to an increased proportion of the total acreage planted to grain varieties to be harvested for grain throughout the Plains area.

On the basis of the usual proportion of the total acreage which is harvested for grain, adjusted for current trends, approximately half of the total may be so utilized in 1945. Production of about 141 million bushels of sorghum grain may be expected from that acreage, if yields by States should equal the 1940-44 average. This would exceed production in any year except 1944, when the record of 182 million bushels was set.

TAME HAY: March 1 reports from farmers indicate that they plan to harvest nearly 59½ million acres of tame hay in 1945, about the same as in 1944, but approximately 3 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average acreage.

In most of the northern States, except Wisconsin and Missouri, the prospective 1945 tame hay acreage is near or below the 10-year average. In California and the Southwest the 1945 acreage of tame hay is expected to be a larger than either that of 1944 or the 10-year average. Larger-than-average acreages are planned in the Southeast, especially in the main lespedeza hay region where tame hay acreage was restricted by dry weather in 1944.

If 1940-44 average yields are made on the prospective acreage in each State, the 1945 tame hay production would be nearly 86 million tons and the third largest crop in recent years. However, farmers usually make about as much hay as they need - weather permitting - and adjust the acreage cut accordingly.

TOBACCO: A moderate increase in acreage to be planted to tobacco is in prospect this year, according to reports from growers expressing their planting intentions as of March 1. Prospective acreage is indicated at 1,781,900 acres, compared with 1,712,000 acres last year, an increase of 4.1 percent. This would be the highest acreage in tobacco since 1939 when about 2,000,000 acres were planted. Indications point to acreage increases for all classes of tobacco. The most important change in prospect compared with last year is for burley tobacco, where an increase of 8 percent is indicated. Flue-cured is up 2 percent, dark fired 2 percent, dark air cured 7 percent, cigar fillers up 2 percent, binders up 8 percent and wrappers up 3 percent.

If the expected acreages should materialize and if yields by types should equal the 5-year (1939-43) average, total production would be about 4 percent lower than the poundage harvested in 1944, and about 7 percent below the record production of 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

95 of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 20, 1945

March 1, 1945

3:00 P. M. (E. W. T.)

POTATOES: Growers' March 1 intentions indicate that the 1945 planted acreage of potatoes will be 2,892,800 acres. This prospective acreage is 3.9 percent below the 3,009,700 acres planted last year, and is 7.6 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average of 3,130,200 acres. It is about equal to the 5-year average acreage that was planted during the period 1938 to 1942, but is 8 percent below the acreage goal for 1945.

Growers in the high yielding States intend to increase or maintain their potato acreage, but these increases will be more than offset by reduced plantings in most other States. The prospective acreage in the 6 high yielding States -- Maine, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California -- is 24.2 percent of the United States acreage. In 1944 these States had 21.8 percent of the total acreage, but during 1934-43, they averaged only 17.3 percent of the total.

Compared with 1944, Maine is the only State in the eastern surplus late group that shows an increase in the acreage intended to be planted this year. The prospective acreage for Maine is only 1,000 acres less than the record acreage planted in 1943. Of the 5 central surplus late States only South Dakota indicates increased plantings in 1945. An 8 percent reduction in the acreage of these Central States is now in prospect. In the 10 western surplus late States each State except Nebraska reports intentions to plant an increased acreage this year. The prospective acreage for this group is 7 percent above 1944 plantings.

Among the other late potato States, growers in the 5 New England States (excluding Maine) express intentions to plant 2 percent more acreage to potatoes than they planted in 1944. Further declines in the acreage planted in the 5 central "other late States" (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, West Virginia) are in prospect for 1945 with the prospective acreage in this group of States being about two-thirds of the 10-year average.

Reports from growers in the 7 intermediate States point to a decline of 4 percent from the 1944 acreage, with lower acreages to be planted in each of these States except New Jersey. A reduction of 12 percent is in prospect for the early potato States (California and 11 Southern States). Reductions from 1944 plantings are indicated for all States in this group except Florida, where growers have increased their acreage 4 percent. Louisiana growers are reducing their acreage more than any other State, reflecting the curtailment of plantings of old fields and strict inspection of imported seed in an attempt to control blight which was very severe last year.

If growers carry out their planting intentions and a yield per acre about in line with the 10-year (1934-43) average by States, is assumed, a potato crop of about 384,000,000 bushels would be produced in 1945. Such a production would be slightly larger than the 1944 crop of 379,436,000 bushels. The 10-year average production is 375,091,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOES: A reduction of .8 percent in sweet potato plantings this year compared with last is indicated by growers' March 1 intentions-to-plant reports. The prospective planting of 715,300 acres for 1945 is 11 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average, and with the exception of 1940 and 1942 is the smallest since 1930. Reductions are rather general by States, with Louisiana the only important State showing an increase. Acreage is expected to be maintained at the 1944 level in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas. Reductions are indicated for other producing States, ranging from 4 to 17 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

March 20, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

March 1, 1945

Apparently the high labor requirement for the crop is the principal factor considered by growers in planning reductions. In Louisiana, however, this factor seems to be more than offset by high prices received for sweetpotatoes during the past 2 seasons. Also, dehydrating facilities in the State provide an outlet for low grade stock which otherwise might not be marketed.

If yields in each State approximate the 6-year (1938-43) average, a crop of 60,168,000 bushels might be expected on the prospective acreage this year. The 1944 crop totaled 71,651,000 bushels and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 67,059,000 bushels.

DRY BEANS: Growers intentions as of March 1 indicate that 1,971,000 acres of dry beans will be planted in 1945. This prospective acreage is 12 percent below the acreage planted last year, 26 percent below 1943, but only about 5 percent below the 10-year (1934-43) average of 2,068,000 acres planted. Reductions in the acreage to be planted to beans represent, in part, a shift to other cash crops and an attempt to return to better distribution of acreage between crops on individual farms.

Intended acreages for all main producing States, except California, are below last year. The indicated acreage for New York is 25 percent below last year, Michigan and Colorado 15 percent, Idaho 17 percent, and New Mexico 2 percent below a year ago. The intended acreage in the six Eastern bean States totals 702,000 acres or 16 percent below the 840,000 acres planted in these States in 1944. In California, a prospective reduction in large limas is expected to be offset by an increase in baby limas, while other varieties combined show no change. The 916,000 acres intended in the other Western States is about 11 percent below last year. The prospective acreage in the States growing the Great Northern type averages 16 percent below a year ago, compared with a reduction of 9 percent in the Pinto Area.

If the 1945 intended acreage is realized and yields per planted acre approximate the 1940-44 average, by States, the uncleaned production in 1945 would be about 16 million bags, or about the same as harvested in 1944.

DRY PEAS: Prospective plantings of 427,000 acres of dry peas of edible kinds to be harvested dry (ripe) in 1945 are indicated by March 1 reports from growers. This prospective planted acreage is less than 60 percent of the 727,000 acres planted in 1944 and is about half of the acreage planted in 1943. Prior to 1942, the planted acreage had never exceeded 400,000 acres. Because of need for increased production of high-protein food when war broke out the acreage of dry peas was greatly increased, especially in the Palouse region of Washington and Idaho. These 2 States planted about four-fifths of the 1944 U. S. acreage, and will probably plant about three-fourths of the U. S. acreage this year.

If five year (1940-44) average yields are produced on the prospective acreage the 1945 U. S. Production of dry peas would be about 4,890,000 bags uncleaned.

SOYBEANS: A slight decrease from last year is in prospect for the 1945 soybean acreage planted alone for all purposes. The 13,236,000 acres indicated this year is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent less than the 13,564,000 acres in 1944 and the lowest since 1941. Although all producing areas report decreases from last year, individual States vary widely. Some of the fringe States, where the crop has not been successful, report rather drastic reductions, while other States with unusually good yields in 1944 intend substantial increases.

March 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

In North Central States, where over 80 percent of the total "alone" acreage is grown, a decrease of only about 1 percent is expected. Illinois, the heaviest producing State, indicates an increase of 3 percent. A large part of this increase is in the areas of the State hardest hit by the drought and chinch bugs last year, and where soybeans withstood the damage more successfully than corn. The remaining States in the East North Central group all report reductions from last year, ranging from 15 percent in Wisconsin and 10 percent in Ohio, to only 4 percent in Indiana and Michigan.

The West North Central States had a very favorable season in 1944 and all States except Iowa report increases in acreage this year. Iowa indicates a reduction of about 7 percent from last year. However, later developments may change this picture materially. If weather conditions do not permit the increase now in prospect for oats, a larger acreage may be planted to soybeans later. In the South Atlantic States, only Virginia indicates an increase over 1944. In the South Central group, Arkansas expects an increase of only 1 percent, with Kentucky and Tennessee reporting no change; the remaining States all indicate decreases from last year.

If about the same proportion of the total acreage is harvested for beans as in 1944, the indicated acreage for beans in 1945 would be about 2 percent less than in 1944, or 10,334,000 acres compared with 10,502,000 acres last year. If such an acreage for beans materializes, and growing conditions this year are such that State yields for beans are about equal to the 6-year (1938-43) average, the 1945 production of soybeans would be about 191 million bushels, the third largest crop of record, exceeded only by the 193 million bushels in 1944 and 1943.

COWPEAS: The prospective acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes this year is about 10 percent less than in 1944 and the lowest since 1930. Only 1,500,000 acres are indicated, compared with 1,665,000 acres planted last year, and a 10-year (1934-43) average of 3,140,000 acres. The decline in acreage is general in all producing areas, with no State reporting an increase over last year. The major producing States show reductions ranging from 4 percent in Arkansas to 18 percent in South Carolina, the heaviest producing State.

The continued decline in acreage is due largely to the emphasis placed on other more urgent war crops, to the amount of hand labor required for picking cowpeas (which has resulted in scarce and high priced seed) and to the substitution of other hay crops, especially lespedeza.

PEANUTS: Reports from growers as of March 1 indicate that 3,923,000 acres of peanuts will be planted alone for all purposes in 1945. This acreage is about 2 percent lower than last year's acreage but over 43 percent greater than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 2,740,000 acres. Very moderate increases in North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas were more than offset by decreases in the other States. Scarcity of labor and the competition of other crops have caused the continued decline from the record level established in 1943. While the estimates of acreage for picking and threshing are not made until August, if the usual percentage is so harvested this year, the acreage to be picked and threshed this year would be 3,118,000 acres, or about 3 percent less than last year.

If the 5-year (1939-43) average yields, by States, are attained on such an acreage for picking and threshing, production in 1945 would be 2,107,000,000 pounds or about 3 percent below the crop of 1944.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 20, 1945

March 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SUGAR BEETS: Reports from growers stating their planting intentions as of March 1 indicated a marked increase over the unusually small acreage of sugar beets planted in 1944. The intended acreage is 768,000 -- 20 percent larger than the 639,000 acres planted in 1944. Despite the increase over last year's plantings, the intended acreage for 1945 is still 13 percent lower than the average plantings of 884,000 acres during the 10 years 1934 through 1943. The increase in this year's acreage is being limited in most States by apprehension concerning labor for thinning and harvesting.

If State yields per acre approximating the 5-year (1939-43) average are harvested from the 768,000 intended acres, a production of about 8,924,000 tons will be harvested in 1945. In 1944, 6,821,000 tons were harvested and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 9,644,400 tons.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

March 20, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

March 1, 1945

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1945

	Corn, all		All Spring Wheat		Oats		Barley		Tobacco
Year	Plant-	Har-	Plant-	Har-	Plant-	Har-	Plant-	Har-	Har-
	ed	vested	ed 1/	vested	ed 1/	vested	ed 1/	vested	vested
Thousand acres									
1929	99,130	97,805	23,032	22,151	40,534	38,153	14,703	13,564	1,980
1930	103,915	101,465	22,311	21,526	42,608	39,847	13,581	12,629	2,124
1931	109,364	106,866	20,548	14,216	44,483	40,193	13,820	11,181	1,988
1932	113,024	110,577	22,653	21,750	45,549	41,700	14,555	13,206	1,405
1933	109,830	105,918	24,207	19,076	43,774	36,528	14,200	9,641	1,739
1934	100,563	92,193	19,228	8,664	40,467	29,455	12,024	6,577	1,273
1935	99,974	95,974	22,175	17,703	43,599	40,109	13,956	12,436	1,439
1936	101,959	93,154	23,984	11,181	41,934	33,654	12,837	8,329	1,441
1937	97,174	93,930	22,969	17,094	39,827	35,542	12,346	9,969	1,753
1938	94,473	92,160	22,517	19,630	39,390	36,042	12,171	10,610	1,601
1939	91,696	88,279	16,648	14,988	38,182	33,460	15,512	12,738	2,000
1940	88,913	86,738	18,285	17,179	39,224	35,334	15,627	13,476	1,411
1941	87,631	86,186	16,661	16,157	41,598	37,965	15,797	14,220	1,306
1942	90,552	89,021	14,155	13,764	42,595	37,878	19,536	16,850	1,377
1943	96,786	94,455	17,345	16,673	42,796	38,395	17,304	14,768	1,452
1944	98,722	97,235	19,335	18,595	42,983	38,984	14,300	12,359	1,712
1945 2/	95,778	---	19,008	---	46,555	---	12,285	---	1,782

	Flaxseed		Rice		Sorghums				
Year	Planted	Har-	Planted	Har-	Planted	Harv.	Harv.	Harv.	Harv.
		vested		vested	all pur-	for	for	for	for
					poses	grain	forage	silage	sirup
Thousand acres									
1929	3,386	3,049	860	860	8,830	3,523	4,609	103	143
1930	4,481	3,780	966	966	9,447	3,477	5,089	106	190
1931	3,773	2,431	965	965	10,685	4,443	5,392	133	313
1932	2,720	1,988	874	874	12,070	4,400	6,172	232	354
1933	1,837	1,341	798	798	12,602	4,354	6,697	377	360
1934	1,609	1,002	812	812	14,612	2,396	8,182	816	330
1935	2,419	2,126	817	817	16,492	4,597	9,072	666	285
1936	2,572	1,125	981	981	13,355	2,793	6,975	749	245
1937	1,330	927	1,116	1,099	13,001	4,915	6,036	580	210
1938	1,032	905	1,076	1,076	15,561	4,699	8,636	740	197
1939	2,339	2,171	1,045	1,045	17,863	4,759	9,827	904	189
1940	3,364	3,182	1,090	1,069	21,206	6,183	11,761	1,238	186
1941	3,470	3,275	1,263	1,214	18,682	5,982	10,276	1,358	176
1942	4,715	4,424	1,463	1,450	16,048	5,871	7,863	1,015	222
1943	6,299	5,847	1,513	1,468	17,530	6,662	8,426	950	206
1944	3,052	2,794	1,482	1,466	18,212	9,117	7,575	958	195
1945 2/	4,175	---	1,507	---	16,285	---	---	---	---

See page 16 for footnotes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

March 20, 1945

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

as of
March 1, 1945

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1945

Year	Potatoes		Sweetpotatoes		Sugar Beets		Beans dry edible		Peas dry field	
	Plant-	Har-	Plant-	Har-	Plant-	Har-	Plant-	Har-	Plant-	Har-
	ed	vested	ed	vested	ed	vested	ed	vested	ed	vested
Thousand acres										
1929	3,068	3,030	647	647	772	688	1,924	1,845	250	192
1930	3,190	3,139	670	670	821	776	2,266	2,160	295	229
1931	3,550	3,490	854	854	760	713	2,145	1,947	312	241
1932	3,639	3,568	1,059	1,059	812	764	1,625	1,431	257	219
1933	3,496	3,423	907	907	1,036	983	1,895	1,729	294	258
1934	3,789	3,599	968	959	945	770	1,985	1,461	330	277
1935	3,558	3,469	944	944	809	763	2,087	1,865	370	320
1936	3,127	2,960	774	769	855	776	1,950	1,626	296	236
1937	3,119	3,055	770	768	816	755	1,911	1,695	276	227
1938	2,944	2,870	795	793	990	930	1,759	1,643	225	165
1939	2,867	2,813	735	728	990	917	1,878	1,681	238	168
1940	2,900	2,845	658	654	975	916	2,080	1,904	303	236
1941	2,768	2,711	746	746	794	754	2,255	2,023	359	276
1942	2,789	2,706	710	709	1,048	954	2,098	1,922	519	494
1943	3,441	3,331	907	896	616	548	2,673	2,404	832	795
1944	3,010	2,910	777	771	639	561	2,228	2,057	727	695
1945 ^{2/}	2,893	---	715	---	768	---	1,971	---	427	---

	Soybeans 3/		Cowpeas 3/		Peanuts 3/		Tame Hay		
Year	Grown	Harv.	Grown	Harv.	Grown	Picked	All	Annual	Grain
	alone	for	alone	for	alone	and	har-	legume	hay 1/
		beans		peas		threshed	vested	hay 3/	
Thousand acres									
1929	2,429	708	1,214	586	1,627	1,262	55,741	3,979	3,208
1930	3,072	1,074	1,357	674	1,433	1,073	53,996	4,193	3,933
1931	3,835	1,141	2,095	1,139	1,773	1,440	56,103	5,758	5,976
1932	3,704	1,001	3,023	1,190	2,042	1,501	56,119	6,698	5,018
1933	3,537	1,044	2,487	1,086	1,717	1,217	55,810	5,739	5,559
1934	5,764	1,556	2,713	1,190	2,015	1,514	56,361	8,076	6,793
1935	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,057	1,972	1,497	55,614	7,529	4,621
1936	6,127	2,359	3,373	1,366	2,127	1,660	56,618	6,739	5,629
1937	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,472	1,967	1,538	53,943	7,210	4,541
1938	7,318	3,035	3,296	1,386	2,236	1,692	55,631	7,303	3,702
1939	9,565	4,315	3,168	1,381	2,561	1,906	57,046	8,345	3,913
1940	10,529	4,786	3,379	1,445	2,580	2,040	60,035	8,854	3,977
1941	10,146	5,881	3,778	1,476	2,461	1,914	59,317	7,455	3,718
1942	13,879	10,008	3,438	1,310	4,388	3,439	60,117	7,554	2,797
1943	14,575	10,684	2,270	949	5,094	3,595	60,880	8,609	2,988
1944	13,564	10,502	1,665	750	4,012	3,212	59,547	6,875	3,024
1945 2/	13,236	10,334	1,500	---	3,923	3,118	59,487	---	---

See page 16 for footnotes.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 20, 1945

as of
March 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1945

Year	17 Crops Planted or grown	4/ Harvested precceeding fall 1/	Winter Wheat Planted in: fall 1/	Rye Harvested Harvested	Cotton Planted 5/ Harvested
Thousand acres					
1929	252,940	249,387	44,145	41,241	3,138
1930	258,402	253,945	45,248	41,111	3,646
1931	265,319	253,774	45,915	43,488	3,159
1932	273,414	268,001	43,628	36,101	3,350
1933	268,869	252,044	44,802	30,348	2,405
1934	250,589	217,859	44,836	34,683	1,921
1935	263,383	252,158	47,436	33,602	4,066
1936	261,942	227,380	49,986	37,944	2,694
1937	250,547	236,592	57,845	47,075	3,825
1938	252,010	242,777	56,464	49,567	4,087
1939	252,076	239,456	46,153	37,680	3,822
1940	259,729	250,668	43,325	35,809	3,194
1941	257,858	251,391	45,671	39,485	3,570
1942	269,096	258,376	38,072	35,436	3,860
1943	281,716	269,536	37,782	33,975	2,755
1944	276,068	268,790	46,349	40,714	2,254
1945 2/	272,464	---	49,589	---	---

Year	Buckwheat Plant- ed	Alfalfa: seed, Har- vested	Red clover, 6/ Harv.	Alsike clover, 6/ Harv.	Sweet- clover, 6/ Harv.	Lespe- deza, 6/ Harv.	Timothy: seed, Harv.	Broomcorn, Harv.
Thousand acres								
1929	671	629	519.7	1,818.9	230.1	292.6	52.0	437.3
1930	635	574	547.7	1,009.1	150.3	219.0	59.1	435.7
1931	538	507	436.9	772.4	134.3	253.1	105.6	608.9
1932	476	454	366.5	1,012.0	133.1	213.7	154.8	454.5
1933	487	460	617.7	1,024.3	146.2	215.5	266.1	325.5
1934	510	475	630.5	766.9	128.7	216.7	371.4	140.6
1935	524	505	549.6	641.2	134.4	243.8	384.9	1,000.8
1936	417	379	642.2	670.4	228.2	377.4	300.7	381.6
1937	442	421	610.9	308.4	100.0	309.6	572.5	591.4
1938	466	448	746.6	1,664.0	217.1	525.6	763.7	441.9
1939	401	370	1,013.2	1,350.3	136.2	555.8	627.4	490.2
1940	420	388	962.7	2,052.7	167.3	345.2	720.2	398.9
1941	355	337	804.2	1,382.7	116.7	345.5	838.9	375.3
1942	403	375	606.2	1,110.3	89.2	218.3	787.0	437.4
1943	528	505	768.8	1,312.1	100.4	171.4	858.5	431.0
1944	539	515	962.5	2,145.4	106.7	251.8	1,302.6	368.4
1945 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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See footnotes on next page

March 1, 1945

UNITED STATES - PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CERTAIN CROPS, 1929-1945

Year	Sugarcane,		Wild hay	21 vegetables,		52 Crops	9/
	harvested			harvested			
	For sugar	For	Harvested	for pro-	19 for	Planted	Harvested
	and seed	sirup		cessing 7/	market 8/	or grown:	
	Thousand acres						
1929	205.0	109	13,790	1,181	1,343	363,028	355,295
1930	203.5	111	13,951	1,375.	1,489	369,550	359,896
1931	199.4	111	12,057	1,117.	1,526	370,589	355,818
1932	241.9	124	14,293	779.	1,578	375,471	361,794
1933	233.8	142	12,629	894.	1,492	373,124	330,850
1934	262.6	151	9,026	1,153	1,677	338,965	294,736
1935	275.4	152	12,948	1,454	1,646	361,901	336,062
1936	264.2	138	11,125	1,365	1,744	360,250	313,856
1937	307.2	143	12,072	1,562	1,664	363,037	338,468
1938	312.9	134	12,563	1,394	1,704	354,290	338,469
1939	276.9	142	12,051	1,139	1,713	342,524	321,729
1940	269.7	102	11,884	1,377	1,658	346,559	330,253
1941	288.7	116	12,459	1,641	1,632	346,211	334,126
1942	316.9	119	12,528	1,968	1,603	349,742	338,070
1943	305.9	134	13,465	1,926	1,514	359,964	346,614
1944	295.0	135	14,520	1,938	1,810	364,160	352,072
1945 2/	---	---	---	---	---	363,927	---

- 1/ Part of the acreage shown as planted to wheat, oats, and barley is included in "grain hay."
- 2/ As indicated by March 1 reports from farmers on acreage intended.
- 3/ The acreage "grown alone" excludes acreage interplanted with other crops. Part of the acreage of soybeans and cowpeas not harvested for beans or peas is included under "annual legume hay."
- 4/ The "planted or grown" acreage is the sum of the "planted" and "grown alone" acreages listed plus tobacco and tame hay harvested, but exclude "annual legume hay" and "grain hay" which are largely duplicated. The total harvested acreage shown is the sum of the harvested items listed less the acreage of peanut vine hay harvested, most of which is duplicated under peanuts picked and threshed.
- 5/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
- 6/ Acreage partially duplicated.
- 7/ Asparagus; snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, pimientos; spinach, and tomatoes.
- 8/ Artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloups (including honeydews, honeyballs, and miscellaneous melons), carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes, and watermelons grown commercially for market. Excludes farm gardens and most market gardens.
- 9/ Includes crops listed, omitting alfalfa seed, red clover seed, alsike clover seed, and lespedeza seed which are included in the count of crops, but the acreage is not included because mostly duplicated in the tame hay acreage. Excludes peanuts not picked and threshed; also soybeans and cowpeas not harvested as hay or for the beans or peas. Prospective acreage of cotton is not reported, so the 1944 acreage in cultivation on July 1 is used in computing the 52 crop total planted acreage. Interpolations of acreage planted have been made for buckwheat, acreage harvested for rye, broomcorn, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, wild hay, cowpeas for peas, sugarcane, and the 21 vegetable crops. The total acreages include some crops harvested in succession from the same land.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

March 20, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of

March 1, 1945

CORN, ALL

State	Average 1934-43		Acreage planted		1945 as percent of 1944
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1944	Indicated 1945	
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	
Maine	14	39.5	16	16	100
N.H.	15	41.0	16	16	100
Vt.	72	37.7	69	69	100
Mass.	41	41.1	43	43	100
R.I.	9	37.2	9	9	100
Conn.	50	39.3	52	52	100
N.Y.	688	35.0	739	739	100
N.J.	190	38.3	195	195	100
Pa.	1,332	40.8	1,428	1,414	99
Ohio	3,500	43.5	3,781	3,668	97
Ind.	4,235	40.9	4,666	4,619	99
Ill.	8,303	42.3	9,056	8,875	98
Mich.	1,589	33.5	1,812	1,830	101
Wis.	2,389	35.6	2,706	2,787	103
Minn.	4,688	34.9	5,999	6,119	102
Iowa	9,996	43.9	11,440	11,554	101
Mo.	4,569	23.2	4,832	4,542	94
N. Dak.	1,219	16.4	1,283	1,257	98
S. Dak.	3,513	14.0	4,026	4,348	108
Nebr.	7,964	15.0	9,012	8,742	97
Kans.	3,745	13.7	3,756	3,456	92
Del.	140	28.2	135	132	98
Md.	491	33.2	490	466	95
Va.	1,393	24.8	1,372	1,262	92
W. Va.	457	28.2	405	377	93
N. C.	2,416	19.7	2,366	2,271	96
S. C.	1,716	13.7	1,524	1,417	93
Ga.	4,269	10.2	3,584	3,441	96
Fla.	745	9.7	732	739	101
Ky.	2,739	24.3	2,808	2,668	95
Tenn.	2,806	23.1	2,739	2,602	95
Ala.	3,504	13.0	3,023	2,872	95
Miss.	3,029	14.7	2,736	2,462	90
Ark.	2,291	15.0	1,982	1,685	85
La.	1,592	14.7	1,319	1,200	91
Okla.	1,981	14.0	1,878	1,728	92
Tex.	5,172	15.1	5,074	4,668	92
Mont.	189	12.1	158	150	95
Idaho	43	41.7	32	27	85
Wyo.	189	9.8	97	110	113
Colo.	1,231	9.9	908	772	85
N. Mex.	218	12.0	210	178	85
Ariz.	37	11.0	40	38	95
Utah	27	24.2	27	28	104
Nev.	3	30.8	4	4	100
Wash.	34	35.6	29	27	93
Oreg.	62	30.9	47	40	85
Calif.	76	32.4	67	64	95
U.S.	94,972	25.9	98,722	95,778	97.0

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 20, 1945

March 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Average 1934-43		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1944	Indicated 1945	1945 as percent of 1944
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	4	19.4	2	2	100
N.Y.	5	17.8	3	3	100
Pa.	10	18.1	9	5	56
Ohio	3	19.0	--	--	--
Ind.	7	15.2	6	3	50
Ill.	25	16.5	8	10	125
Mich.	15	15.9	2	2	100
Wis.	63	16.1	33	36	108
Minn.	1,468	13.6	1,119	1,041	93
Iowa	26	13.8	9	9	100
N. Dak.	6,859	9.5	8,259	8,424	102
S. Dak.	2,576	7.0	2,754	2,671	97
Nebr.	294	7.2	94	82	87
Kans.	16	5.1	6	5	83
Mont.	2,971	11.1	2,864	2,578	90
Idaho	390	27.2	386	405	105
Wyo.	136	10.1	97	86	89
Colo.	332	11.3	188	197	105
N. Mex.	22	12.1	24	24	100
Utah	75	28.6	68	73	108
Nev.	13	24.9	13	13	100
Wash.	978	19.9	1,035	1,087	105
Oreg.	276	19.2	196	235	120
U.S.	16,565	11.2	17,175	16,991	98.9

DURUM WHEAT

State	Average 1934-43		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1944	Indicated 1945	1945 as percent of 1944
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Minn.	80	14.4	46	40	86
N. Dak.	2,207	11.2	1,903	1,770	93
S. Dak.	544	8.3	211	207	98
3 States	2,832	10.8	2,160	2,017	93.4

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 20, 1945

as of
March 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OATS 1/

State	Average 1934-43		Acreage planted		1945 as percent of 1944
	Acreage	Yield	1944	Indicated	
	planted	per planted		1945	
	Thous. acres	acres Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	115	34.1	106	105	99
N.H.	15	18.7	13	13	100
Vt.	82	20.1	71	75	106
Mass.	14	12.6	13	15	116
R.I.	4	12.1	3	3	100
Conn.	14	10.4	13	14	108
N.Y.	861	27.2	861	913	106
N.J.	52	26.0	46	50	109
Pa.	902	28.0	849	857	101
Ohio	1,264	32.2	1,155	1,305	113
Ind.	1,460	27.3	1,370	1,480	108
Ill.	3,668	32.5	3,269	3,661	112
Mich.	1,384	31.1	1,439	1,554	108
Wis.	2,542	31.8	2,839	3,038	107
Minn.	4,372	32.3	4,672	5,186	111
Iowa	5,694	32.0	5,018	5,670	113
Mo.	2,095	20.1	2,056	2,406	117
N. Dak.	2,005	19.8	2,518	2,594	103
S. Dak.	2,126	21.7	2,974	3,420	115
Nebr.	2,086	20.2	2,245	2,425	108
Kans.	1,753	21.5	1,825	1,679	92
Del.	4	17.3	5	6	120
Md.	41	25.9	43	41	95
Va.	132	17.2	165	167	101
W. Va.	100	16.9	82	86	105
N.C.	304	18.4	365	391	107
S.C.	591	18.8	757	780	103
Ga.	574	15.1	701	785	112
Fla.	24	7.3	85	120	141
Ky.	115	12.5	111	111	100
Tenn.	151	12.2	225	259	115
Ala.	185	14.7	246	271	110
Miss.	176	26.0	486	583	120
Ark.	318	17.0	462	462	100
La.	82	25.4	210	242	115
Okla.	1,532	17.6	1,505	1,400	93
Tex.	1,792	18.6	1,663	1,996	120
Mont.	446	22.5	470	423	90
Idaho	212	29.4	225	220	98
Wyo.	151	20.2	165	178	108
Colo.	195	23.4	221	214	97
N. Mex.	36	18.1	42	35	83
Ariz.	23	9.8	26	25	96
Utah	45	31.9	58	55	94
Nev.	8	22.4	12	11	92
Wash.	294	27.0	321	311	97
Oreg.	472	19.2	443	439	99
Calif.	450	9.6	534	481	90
U.S.	40,961	26.1	42,983	46,555	108.3

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 20, 1945

March 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY 1/

	Average 1934-43		Acreage planted		
State	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1944	Indicated 1945	1945 as percent of 1944
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	4	27.5	3	3	100
Vt.	5	27.2	4	5	125
N.Y.	145	22.9	99	94	95
N.J.	5	24.9	8	8	100
Pa.	101	27.6	98	96	98
Ohio	32	23.4	21	20	95
Ind.	49	20.4	59	46	78
Ill.	130	23.2	71	50	70
Mich.	201	25.4	154	139	90
Wis.	716	27.7	197	118	60
Minn.	1,942	22.8	822	600	73
Iowa	374	23.3	16	10	60
Mo.	168	15.2	114	103	90
N. Dak.	2,158	14.9	2,741	2,467	90
S. Dak.	2,025	13.7	1,973	1,460	74
Nebr.	1,321	14.1	1,139	797	70
Kans.	974	9.7	1,138	569	50
Del.	4	29.6	10	12	120
Md.	58	28.0	70	73	104
Va.	64	23.9	76	80	105
W. Va.	8	24.3	9	10	111
N. C.	24	18.6	60	54	90
S. C.	7	16.1	13	14	110
Ga.	2/ 7	2/ 17.5	10	11	110
Ky.	75	18.0	125	105	84
Tenn.	67	16.5	126	145	115
Ala.	--	--	12	14	120
Miss.	--	--	20	30	150
Ark.	9	14.5	14	14	100
Okla.	394	12.6	220	158	72
Tex.	282	12.0	414	393	95
Mont.	249	19.4	567	595	105
Idaho	239	31.4	354	368	104
Wyo.	95	20.3	129	130	101
Colo.	630	16.7	831	814	98
N. Mex.	18	19.3	36	32	89
Ariz.	72	16.1	145	151	104
Utah	99	39.7	158	150	95
Nev.	14	35.1	25	27	108
Wash.	170	25.0	256	248	97
Oreg.	218	24.2	233	256	110
Calif.	1,560	20.9	1,730	1,816	105
U.S.	14,711	18.2	14,300	12,285	85.9

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

2/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

March 20, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of

March 1, 1945

TAME HAY

State	Average 1934-43		Acreage harvested		
	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	1944	Indicated 1945	1945 as percent of 1944
	Thous. acres	Tons	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Maine	902	0.90	879	888	101
N.H.	348	1.11	337	337	100
Vt.	890	1.21	882	882	100
Mass.	351	1.43	342	349	102
R.I.	36	1.33	33	33	100
Conn.	284	1.43	280	283	101
N.Y.	3,923	1.32	3,919	3,919	100
N.J.	227	1.56	234	241	103
Pa.	2,321	1.32	2,232	2,210	99
Ohio	2,484	1.35	2,335	2,335	100
Ind.	1,962	1.28	2,045	1,943	95
Ill.	2,784	1.30	2,592	2,462	95
Mich.	2,600	1.32	2,555	2,581	101
Wis.	3,579	1.62	3,969	3,929	99
Minn.	2,892	1.53	3,012	2,861	95
Iowa	3,344	1.48	3,171	3,044	96
Mo.	2,832	1.03	3,157	3,189	101
N.Dak.	1,070	1.10	800	760	95
S.Dak.	787	1.02	586	598	102
Nebr.	1,146	1.33	1,046	1,067	102
Kans.	876	1.47	930	930	100
Del.	67	1.30	81	83	102
Md.	401	1.28	423	440	104
Va.	1,157	1.06	1,340	1,420	106
W.Va.	694	1.10	771	794	103
N.C.	1,082	.92	1,212	1,248	103
S.C.	605	.71	575	558	97
Ga.	1,177	.55	1,426	1,426	100
Fla.	107	.55	127	127	100
Ky.	1,450	1.14	1,548	1,703	110
Tenn.	1,881	1.06	1,884	2,035	108
Ala.	949	.74	1,105	994	90
Miss.	802	1.17	899	899	100
Ark.	1,042	1.02	1,205	1,253	104
La.	301	1.18	296	299	101
Okla.	778	1.20	943	962	102
Tex.	1,135	.96	1,623	1,639	101
Mont.	1,213	1.32	1,207	1,219	101
Idaho	1,016	2.15	1,014	994	98
Wyo.	569	1.35	531	558	105
Colo.	1,018	1.63	1,046	1,025	98
N.Mex.	166	2.11	198	190	96
Ariz.	225	2.39	324	311	96
Utah	490	2.03	519	529	102
Nev.	180	2.02	186	186	100
Wash.	917	1.90	1,004	984	98
Oreg.	872	1.84	866	875	101
Calif.	1,624	2.84	1,858	1,895	102
U.S.	57,556	1.34	59,547	59,487	99.9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 20, 1945

March 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Average 1934-43		1944	Acreage planted		1945 as percent of 1944 Percent
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre		Indicated 1945		
	Thous. acres	Pounds		Thous. acres	Thous. acres	
Maine	9	984	5	4	80	
Vt.	2	630	1	1	100	
N.Y.	154	800	124	93	75	
Mich.	590	778	701	596	85	
Wis.	4	510	3	2	67	
Minn.	5	458	6	6	100	
N. Dak.	--	--	2	1	50	
S. Dak.	--	--	1	--	--	
Nebr.	32	1,000	60	42	70	
Kans.	5	2/ 184	1	1	100	
Tex.	--	--	6	5	90	
Mont.	26	1,124	22	18	80	
Idaho	123	1,402	146	121	83	
Wyo.	63	1,134	95	91	96	
Colo.	433	376	387	329	85	
N. Mex.	231	268	285	279	98	
Ariz.	12	450	16	15	94	
Utah	5	676	8	8	100	
Wash.	2	2/1,053	4	4	100	
Oreg.	2	754	2	2	100	
Calif.	367	1,261	353	353	100	
U.S.	2,068	771	2,228	1,971	88.5	

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED 1/

	Average 1934-43			Acreage planted		
State	Acreage	Yield		Indicated	1945 as	
	planted	per planted	1944	1945	percent	
		acre			of 1944	
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent	
Ill.	2/14	2/13.5	4	3	75	
Mich.	8	8.3	5	5	100	
Wis.	8	10.8	7	10	140	
Minn.	1,102	8.6	914	1,188	130	
Iowa	129	10.1	122	128	105	
Mo.	8	5.3	11	12	109	
N. Dak.	954	4.2	976	1,562	160	
S. Dak.	237	5.6	328	459	140	
Nebr.	4	2/ 6.1	2	3	150	
Kans.	130	6.1	168	230	137	
Okla.	2/ 18	2/ 7.5	66	40	60	
Tex.	2/ 32	2/ 7.0	36	60	167	
Mont.	162	4.0	221	332	150	
Idaho	4	8.5	--	--	--	
Wyo.	--	--	1	1	100	
Ariz.	2/ 15	2/21.4	19	18	95	
Wash.	4	10.9	--	--	--	
Oreg.	4	10.8	2	2	100	
Calif.	117	16.3	170	122	72	
U.S.	2,915	6.9	3,052	4,175	136.8	

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

2/ Short-time average.

hsj

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

March 20, 1945

March 1, 1945

3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SOYBEANS					COWPEAS				
Acreage planted 1/					Acreage planted 1/				
State	Average	Indicated	1945 as		Average	Indicated	1945 as		
	1934-43	1944	1945	percent	1934-43	1944	1945	percent	
				of 1944				of 1944	
	Thousand acres			Pct.		Thousand acres			Pct.
N.Y.	15	20	11	55	--	--	--	--	--
N.J.	28	49	35	71	2	1	1	100	
Pa.	66	119	98	82	1	1	1	100	
Ohio	748	1,484	1,336	90	--	--	--	--	--
Ind.	1,143	1,776	1,705	96	28	12	11	92	
Ill.	2,713	3,857	3,973	103	201	106	106	100	
Mich.	112	140	134	96	--	--	--	--	--
Wis.	166	112	95	85	--	--	--	--	--
Minn.	189	357	446	125	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	1,256	2,229	2,073	93	--	--	--	--	--
Mo.	513	750	780	104	86	30	25	83	
N.Dak.	--	7	12	171	--	--	--	--	--
S.Dak.	2/ 13	14	22	157	--	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	25	30	36	120	--	--	--	--	--
Kans.	100	238	262	110	18	13	13	100	
Del.	46	67	60	90	1	1	1	100	
Md.	63	94	80	85	9	3	3	100	
Va.	138	176	181	103	73	14	11	79	
W.Va.	50	39	35	90	2	1	1	100	
N.C.	325	361	350	97	179	80	68	85	
S.C.	33	35	25	71	436	326	267	82	
Ga.	91	97	84	87	353	225	212	94	
Fla.	--	--	--	--	28	24	24	100	
Ky.	155	194	194	100	51	20	20	100	
Tenn.	177	248	248	100	134	40	40	100	
Ala.	265	290	244	84	195	110	94	85	
Miss.	328	309	263	85	231	105	94	90	
Ark.	232	357	360	101	340	130	125	96	
La.	89	85	72	85	108	67	58	87	
Okla.	18	17	15	88	138	74	66	89	
Tex.	30	13	7	54	528	282	259	92	
U.S.	9,120	13,564	13,236	97.6	3,140	1,665	1,500	90.1	

1/Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage. 2/Short-time average.

PEANUTS				
Acreage planted 1/				
State	Average	1944	Indicated	1945 as per-
	1934-43		1945	cent of 1944
	Thousand acres			Pct.
Virginia	150	160	152	95
North Carolina	263	297	309	104
Tennessee	10	12	12	100
Total (Va.-N.C.area)	422	469	473	101
South Carolina	33	55	50	90
Georgia	815	1,254	1,229	98
Florida	179	256	256	100
Alabama	495	738	649	88
Mississippi	45	40	34	85
Total (S.E.area)	1,568	2,343	2,218	95
Arkansas	64	39	26	67
Louisiana	40	26	20	77
Oklahoma	150	275	300	109
Texas	496	860	886	103
Total (S.W.area)	750	1,200	1,232	103
United States	2,740	4,012	3,923	97.8

1/Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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as of

March 1, 1945

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO

SORGHUMS FOR ALL PURPOSES

	Average 1934-43		Acreage harvested			Acreage planted			
State	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	1944	Indicated 1945	1945 as percent of 1944	Av. 1934-43	1944	Indicated 1945	1945 as percent of 1944
	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Percent		Thousand acres		Percent
Mass.	5,210	1,529	5,700	6,000	105	--	--	--	--
Conn.	15,080	1,348	16,200	17,200	106	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	790	1,358	700	800	114	--	--	--	--
Pa.	28,470	1,413	33,900	35,600	105	--	--	--	--
Ohio	25,930	985	22,500	22,500	100	--	--	--	--
Ind.	9,500	917	10,900	13,400	123	11	9	9	100
Ill.	--	--	--	--	--	24	12	11	92
Wis.	18,310	1,440	19,800	21,600	109	9	3	3	100
Minn.	470	1,160	600	700	117	36	12	12	100
Iowa	--	--	--	--	--	87	25	18	72
Mo.	5,320	937	7,000	7,400	106	378	274	260	95
N. Dak.	--	--	--	--	--	104	58	50	86
S. Dak.	--	--	--	--	--	817	606	497	82
Nebr.	--	--	--	--	--	1,033	704	549	78
Kans.	310	894	300	300	100	3,320	3,846	3,315	86
Md.	37,540	752	40,200	40,200	100	--	--	--	--
Va.	123,190	852	135,400	137,600	102	8	8	8	100
W. Va.	2,970	806	3,000	3,200	107	3	3	3	100
N. C.	598,670	920	689,000	713,500	104	32	26	26	100
S. C.	96,400	930	112,000	114,000	102	31	30	29	96
Ga.	76,950	914	93,700	93,700	100	66	56	52	93
Fla.	16,390	873	21,600	21,500	100	--	--	--	--
Ky.	335,480	884	388,600	410,200	106	54	37	39	105
Tenn.	107,660	920	110,100	121,900	111	75	62	66	107
Ala.	1/ 414	1/ 787	400	300	75	70	71	69	97
Miss.	--	--	--	--	--	64	76	68	90
Ark.	--	--	--	--	--	156	107	96	90
La.	350	403	400	300	75	16	17	16	94
Okla.	--	--	--	--	--	2,074	2,216	1,950	88
Tex.	--	--	--	--	--	6,459	8,318	7,632	92
Mont.	--	--	--	--	--	9	5	4	80
Wyo.	--	--	--	--	--	21	14	13	93
Colo.	--	--	--	--	--	804	785	720	92
N. Mex.	--	--	--	--	--	496	631	573	91
Ariz.	--	--	--	--	--	43	86	93	108
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	134	115	104	90
U.S.	1,505,280	926	1,712,000	1,781,900	104.1	16,435	18,212	16,285	89.4

1/ Short-time average.

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested	Average 1934-43 Yield per Pounds	1944 Acres	1945 Acres	1945 as percent of 1944
Class 1, Flue-cured:						
Virginia	11	90,650	826	106,000	107,000	101
North Carolina	11	233,100	846	260,000	270,000	104
Total Old Belt	11	323,750	840	366,000	377,000	103
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	294,600	964	339,000	346,000	102
North Carolina	13	63,950	980	78,000	83,000	106
South Carolina	13	96,400	930	112,000	114,000	102
Total South Carolina Belt	13	160,350	950	190,000	197,000	104
Georgia	14	76,000	914	93,000	93,000	100
Florida	14	13,290	838	19,000	19,000	100
Alabama	14	1/ 271	1/ 776	300	200	67
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	89,480	902	112,300	112,200	100
Class 2, Fire-cured:						
Total All Fire-cured Types	11-14	868,180	909	1,007,300	1,032,200	102
Total Virginia Belt	21	19,960	838	14,000	14,300	102
Kentucky	22	22,070	851	9,000	8,600	95
Tennessee	22	41,530	897	26,000	27,600	106
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	63,600	881	35,000	36,200	103
Kentucky	23	21,540	851	13,000	12,500	96
Tennessee	23	5,880	878	2,700	2,700	100
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	27,420	857	15,700	15,200	97
Total Henderson-Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	1,660	857	100	100	100
Class 3, Air-cured:						
Total All Air-cured Types	21-24	112,640	868	64,800	65,800	102
3A Light Air-cured						
Ohio	31	12,470	896	16,200	17,000	105
Indiana	31	9,100	918	10,700	13,200	123
Missouri	31	5,320	937	7,000	7,400	106
Kansas	31	310	894	300	300	100
Virginia	31	9,460	1,114	12,400	13,000	105
West Virginia	31	2,970	806	3,000	3,200	107
North Carolina	31	7,020	1,014	12,000	14,500	121
Kentucky	31	257,100	886	334,000	354,000	106
Tennessee	31	56,550	938	77,000	87,000	113
Alabama	31	1/ 143	1/ 814	100	100	100
Total Burley Belt	31	360,400	903	472,700	509,700	108
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	37,540	752	40,200	40,200	100
3B Dark Air-cured						
Total All Dark Air-cured	31-32	397,940	890	512,900	549,900	107
Indiana	35	400	870	200	200	100
Kentucky	35	15,660	908	17,500	20,000	114
Tennessee	35	3,700	925	4,400	4,600	105
Total One Sucker	35	19,760	910	22,100	24,800	112
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	17,450	891	15,000	15,000	100
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,120	848	3,000	3,300	110
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	40,330	897	40,100	43,100	107

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE (Cont'd)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested Acres	Yield Pounds	1944 Acres	Acreage harvested Indicated 1945 Acres	1945 as percent of 1944 Percent
Class 4, Cigar Filler:						
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	28,230	1,412	33,600	35,300	105
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	13,460	1,068	6,300	5,500	87
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/42,120	1,293	39,900	40,800	102
Class 5, Cigar Binder:						
Massachusetts	51	100	1,599	100	100	100
Connecticut	51	7,220	1,572	7,900	8,400	106
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	7,320	1,572	8,000	8,500	106
Massachusetts	52	4,100	1,659	4,600	4,800	104
Connecticut	52	2,380	1,579	2,000	2,100	105
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	6,480	1,629	6,600	6,900	105
New York	53	790	1,358	700	800	114
Pennsylvania	53	240	1,544	300	300	100
Total New York & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,030	1,403	1,000	1,100	110
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	10,010	1,435	9,900	10,900	110
Wisconsin	55	8,300	1,446	9,900	10,700	108
Minnesota	55	470	1,160	600	700	117
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	8,770	1,431	10,500	11,400	109
Georgia	56	1/188	986	100	100	100
Florida	56	1/488	1,016	100	200	200
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1/675	1,014	200	300	150
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	34,150	1,500	36,200	39,100	108
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:						
Massachusetts	61	1,010	1,008	1,000	1,100	110
Connecticut	61	5,480	951	6,300	6,700	107
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	6,490	959	7,300	7,800	107
Georgia	62	620	960	600	600	100
Florida	62	2,460	984	2,500	2,300	92
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	3,080	979	3,100	2,900	94
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,570	968	10,400	10,700	103
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	85,840	1,336	86,500	90,600	105
Class 7, Miscellaneous:						
Louisiana Perique	72	350	403	400	300	75
UNITED STATES	All	1,505,280	926	1,712,000	1,781,900	104.1

1/ Short-time average.

2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

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SUGAR BEETS

	Average	1934-43		Acreage planted	
State	Acreage	Yield		Indicated	1945 as
	planted	per planted	1944	1945	percent
		acre			of 1944
	Thous. acres	Short tons	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Ohio	43	7.3	17	21	124
Mich.	114	7.4	69	100	145
Nebr.	71	11.6	53	56	105
Mont.	72	11.3	72	83	115
Idaho	64	12.1	51	61	120
Wyo.	47	11.1	31	40	129
Colo.	163	11.9	136	156	115
Utah	47	11.8	35	38	108
Calif.	146	13.5	77	92	119
Other					
States	117	9.2	98	121	123
U.S.	884	10.9	639	768	120.2

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

	Average 1934-43		Acreage planted		
State	Acreage	Yield		Indicated	1945 as
	planted	per planted	1944	1945	percent
		acre			of 1944
	Thous. acres	Pounds	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Percent
Mich.	8	634	--	--	--
Wis.	10	740	3	2	67
N. Dak.	--	--	11	11	100
Mont.	29	1,125	40	28	70
Idaho	98	1,088	225	119	53
Wyo.	--	--	1	1	100
Colo.	47	298	46	44	95
Wash.	171	1,136	349	202	58
Oreg.	11	1,285	52	20	38
9 States	375	985	727	427	58.7

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.

RICE

State	Average 1934-43		Acreage planted		
	Acreage planted	Yield per planted acre	1944	Indicated 1945	1945 as percent of 1944
Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres	Percent		
Ark.	192	49.8	276	295	107
La.	507	40.1	568	562	99
Tex.	275	48.4	392	404	103
Calif.	146	67.8	246	246	100
U. S.	1,120	47.2	1,482	1,507	101.7

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POTATOES 1/ 2/

Group and State	Average 1934-43		Acreage planted		1945 as percent of 1944 Percent
	Thous. acres	Bushels	1944	Indicated: 1945	
	Thous. acres	Bushels	Thousand acres		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:					
Maine	163	280	201	211	105
New York, Long Island	51	223	69	70	101
New York, Up State	166	104	126	123	98
Pennsylvania	188	118	167	157	94
3 Eastern	568	170.6	563	561	99.6
Michigan	248	96	174	160	92
Wisconsin	210	82	144	132	92
Minnesota	266	78	214	186	87
North Dakota	148	89	180	171	95
South Dakota	38	54	36	40	111
5 Central	910	85.2	748	689	92.1
Nebraska	96	102	75	71	95
Montana	19	90	22	23	105
Idaho	134	215	165	185	112
Wyoming	23	99	15	15	100
Colorado	92	157	93	98	105
Utah	14.1	156	18.0	19.1	106
Nevada	2.4	172	3.4	3.8	112
Washington	46	188	48	55	115
Oregon	41	182	47	50	106
California 1/	34	280	39	41	105
10 Western	501.9	169.2	525.4	560.9	106.8
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	1,979.4	131.2	1,836.4	1,810.9	98.6
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	8.5	150	7.6	7.2	95
Vermont	14.6	133	12.0	12.0	100
Massachusetts	17.9	138	24.0	24.5	102
Rhode Island	4.6	184	6.5	7.5	115
Connecticut	16.9	167	21.3	21.7	102
5 New England	62.4	150.1	71.4	72.9	102.1
West Virginia	34	88	34	33	97
Ohio	109	103	73	66	90
Indiana	56	101	36	34	95
Illinois	41	80	32	30	94
Iowa	67	86	42	42	100
5 Central	308	94.2	217	205	94.5
New Mexico	4.8	72	5.0	4.5	90
Arizona	2.2	140	6.3	7.2	114
2 Southwestern	7.0	93.3	11.3	11.7	103.5
TOTAL 12 OTHER STATES	377.2	103.6	299.7	289.6	96.6
30 LATE STATES	2,356.6	126.8	2,136.1	2,100.5	98.3
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	56	173	71	71	100
Delaware	4.8	88	4.4	4.2	95
Maryland	25.2	104	20.5	20.1	98
Virginia	82	119	73	70	96
Kentucky	46	78	43	41	95
Missouri	45	88	37	34	92
Kansas	30	78	27	24	90
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	289.6	111.7	275.9	264.3	95.8
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,646.1	125.2	2,412.0	2,364.8	98.0

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POTATOES 1/ 2/ (Continued)

Group and State	: <u>Average 1934-43</u> :		: <u>Acreage planted</u>		
	: Acreage:Yield per :		: Indicated: 1945 as		
	: planted: planted :		1944	1945	percent
	: : <u>acre</u> :		: : <u>of 1944</u>		
	<u>Thous. acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Thousand acres</u>		<u>Percent</u>
<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>					
North Carolina	86	101	86	77	90
South Carolina	24	112	29	23	79
Georgia	23	63	30	25	84
Florida	31.3	119	33.7	35.0	104
Tennessee	45	72	44	41	93
Alabama	46	90	61	53	87
Mississippi	22	65	34	29	85
Arkansas	44	74	49	42	86
Louisiana	44	62	68	49	72
Oklahoma	35	65	32	30	94
Texas	54	70	67	63	94
California 1/	31	299	64	61	96
<u>TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES</u>	<u>484.1</u>	<u>95.9</u>	<u>597.7</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>88.3</u>
<u>TOTAL UNITED STATES</u>	<u>3,130.2</u>	<u>120.4</u>	<u>3,009.7</u>	<u>2,892.8</u>	<u>96.1</u>

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Average 1934-43 Acreage	Yield per planted	1944	Acreage planted Indicated 1945	1945 as percent of 1944
	Thous. acres	Bushels		Thousand acres	Percent
N.J.	16	134	16	16	100
Ind.	3.2	95	1.8	1.8	100
Ill.	4.3	85	4.5	4	89
Iowa	2	85	2	2.5	125
Mo.	9	87	8	8	100
Kans.	3.4	102	3.0	3	100
Del.	4	124	3	3	100
Md.	8	145	8	8	100
Va.	34	113	33	31	94
N.C.	82	101	78	73	94
S.C.	61	84	72	62	86
Ga.	109	73	97	93	96
Fla.	20	66	20	19	95
Ky.	18	83	16	15	94
Tenn.	49	90	43	37	86
Ala.	85	76	77	67	87
Miss.	75	86	72	61	85
Ark.	30	72	23	19	83
La.	105	70	109	112	103
Okla.	13	64	13	11	85
Texas	59	73	68	60	88
Calif.	11	117	10	9	90
U. S.	800.8	83.8	777.3	715.3	92.0

